F
234
.R5S3

Class F234
Book R-S3
Copyright No.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

The Capitol of Virginia and the Confederate States.

Historical and Descriptive.

The Capitol of Virginia

AND OF

The Confederate States:

BEING A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Public Square and Buildings, and of the Statuary, Paintings and Curios Therein.

BY

W. W. SCOTT AND W. G. STANARD.

RICHMOND:
JAMES E. GOODE, PRINTER.
1894.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT.
APR 19 1894
CITY OF WASHINGTON.
8367-2

Copyright, 1894.
By
W. W. Scott and W. G. Stanard.

PREFATORY.

Some will say that this little book does not rise to the dignity of a preface. We, who have prepared it, cannot agree with them. There are some words of courtesy to be written, certain acknowledgments of obligation to be made, that can be expressed so well no where else, nor in any other manner. Hence the preface.

In some measure it has been a work of compilation; but by no means altogether so.

To two pamphlets of the late Colonel Sherwin McRae, long the accomplished Librarian in charge: to the researches of R. A. Brock, Esq., the scholarly Secretary of the Southern Historical Society ("Virginia and Virginians"); to the uniform courtesy and wide and accurate information of Dr. William P. Palmer and Dr. B. W. Green; and to the well and widely-known Artist, Mr. W. L. Sheppard, we owe much. And we very cheerfully acknowledge it. To mention such names as these in our preface, as our advisers, ought to be a sufficient "Letter of Credit" to our Catalogue.

Yet we have made careful investigations of our own, and have endeavored to "prove all things," and to state nothing categorically except on excellent authority.

What follows then is not a mere casting together of odds and ends, picked up at random of the fruits of other people's labors; but a statement, in brief it is true, of facts that have been verified with care and diligence—facts, too, that illustrate, and, for the most part, illuminate the history of Virginia.

There was need of such a work. We hope the "long-felt want" will be felt no longer, but that this little book will fulfill its purpose in supplying it.

Richmond, Va., 1894.

Historical.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA is the oldest permanent English settlement in America.

Earlier attempts to found a Colony had been made—notably one at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, then also called Virginia—but they had all been disastrous failures; the fate of this settlement at Roanoke Island remaining one of the saddest and most mysterious tragedies in history.

Captain John Smith, heading a new adventure, and still hoping to find the colonists left at Roanoke Island, was driven by adverse winds to the Virginia Capes and thence to the mouth of the river Powhatan, which he named "James" river in honor of the reigning sovereign. Sailing up this river, he landed with his "adventurers" at Jamestown on the 13th day of May, 1607, and effected the settlement which expanded into Virginia.

The charter under which this settlement was made, was dated April 10, 1606, just two hundred and forty-nine years, to a day, before Appomattox. The adventurers sailed from England in December of that year, and landed on the banks of the James the following May.

The limits of the colony, under the charter of 1606, defined within reasonable boundaries to the north and south, extended east and west "from sea to sea;" but the westward territorial boundary never extended in fact beyond the Mississippi river.

The name "*Old Dominion*" is said to have been bestowed upon the State because of her loyal adherence to the royal family after the tragic end of Charles I and the supremacy of Cromwell: whence, on the restoration of Charles II, her arms were quartered with those of the realm and the motto added, *En dat Virginia quarta*—"Behold Virginia gives the fourth." Howe adopts this explanation, and Esten Cooke ratifies it. The historical truth about this name, however, seems to be the plain and simple fact that Virginia was the oldest dominion of the crown of England in the new world—though the explanation given above has been generally accepted, probably because of its flavor of romance. Certain it is that as early as April, 1622, which was eight years before Charles II was born, the Rev. Patrick Copland preached a thanksgiving sermon in London for "good newes from Virginia," in which he said: "for en dat Virginia *quintam* is the motto of the legal seale of Virginia." At the Westmoreland Club rooms, in this city, there is a very fine steel engraving of Queen Elizabeth, which was made in 1632, and engraved, no doubt, from a portrait of an earlier date, for she died in 1603. On this engraving is the legend: *Serenissima ac Potentissima Princeps Elisabet, D. G., Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae et Virginiae Regina*—"The High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, Ireland and Virginia." This ought to dispose of the myth as to the fanciful origin of the name "Old Dominion," and establish the fact that Virginia is so called because she is the oldest English dominion in the "new found land."

In striking contrast with the boast of "loyalty to royalty" of that date is the subsequent and continuing coat-of-arms adopted when she was herself clothed upon with sovereignty—a woman with her foot upon the prostrate body of a king, and the ringing legend—*Sic Semper Tyrannis*.

The Capital Cities.

JAMESTOWN was the first seat of government, and remained the capital for quite a number of years. NATHANIEL BACON, the first "Rebel" of glorious memory in Virginia, burned the town because of the treachery of Sir William Berkeley, the Royal Governor, in 1676—say one hundred years before Washington began *his* rebellion.

Only a picturesque and historic ruin now marks the site of Virginia's ancient capital.

What was then known as "Middle Plantation"—afterwards and now called WILLIAMS-

BURG—distant about seven miles from Jamestown and fifty from Richmond, became the seat of government in 1699, and a noble old town it was in the palmy days of the colonial *regime*, if all accounts of it be but half true! Here the capital remained till 1779, the "Colledge of William and Mary" being the place of meeting of the House of Burgesses until a capitol could be built. But when the War of the Revolution became flagrant in the State, the government had to be removed higher up the river to avoid capture by the British, and in the year 1779 an act was passed for the removal of the seat of government to

Richmond.

Colonel William Byrd in his "Journey to the Land of Eden" writes as follows: "When we got home, we laid the foundations of two large Citys. One at Shacco's [Shockoe] to be called RICHMOND, and the other at the Point of Appamattuck River, to be called Petersburg. * * * The truth of it is, these two places being the uppermost Landing of James and Appamattux Rivers, are naturally intended for Marts, where the Traffick of the Outer Inhabitants must Center. Thus we did not build Castles only, but also Citys in the Air." This was written in September, 1733, whence must be dated the Foundation of the City—A. U. C., as was said of Rome.

Shockoe hill was selected (by statute of 1780), for the location of the capitol, and "his excellency, Thomas Jefferson, esquire, Archibald Cary, Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Adams, Edmund Randolph, Turner Southall, Robert Goode, James Buchanan, and Samuel Du Vall, esquires," were named as Directors to lay off the public grounds.

By express terms of this statute, however, the directors were instructed, "because from the great expense attending the just and necessary war, the difficulties of procuring materials for building, and the high price for labour, it would be burthensome to the inhabitants if the public buildings were immediately erected, with all convenient speed to cause to be erected, or otherwise provide some proper and temporary buildings for the sitting of the General Assembly."

Mr. Jefferson attended two meetings of the directors in 1780, and one in 1782. After that time he seems to have been a consulting or advising member only, as these two extracts from a summary of the "Journal of the Directors" (never before published), will show:

"February 22, 1785. Wm. Hay laid before directors a plan which Mr. Dobie is appointed to complete, to be transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, who is to be requested to cause a suitable plan to be executed and forwarded without delay, and W. Hay and E. Randolph to prepare a letter to him."

"May 29, 1787. Letter from Mr. Hay to Mr. Jefferson, acknowledging receipt of the Modell."

One other extract, date 1791:

"The council appoint Will. Foushee, Dan'l L. Hylton, and Alex. Montgomery, Directors, in room of Arch'd Cary, deceased, Ed. Randolph, removed, and Jacq. Ambler, resigned."

The name Robt. Mitchell is also signed to one of the latest reports of the directors.

In the ninth volume of Hening's Statutes, page 221, is found this caption, being the record of the first legislation at Richmond:

AT A
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BEGUN AND HELD

At the public buildings in the town of Richmond, on Monday, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1780, and in the fourth year of the Commonwealth.

These "public buildings" are thus spoken of by Little: "The capitol stood on the upper side of Pearl (now Fourteenth) street, extending down to Cary; it was a large, clumsy looking wooden building without anything to mark it. Had it been a building of any note as to size or beauty, it would have been burnt when the British under Arnold entered Richmond. Probably they were unable to discover where the Virginia legislature sat, and judging from appearance esteemed the building to be some old warehouse."

The Capitol Square

It is not improbable that the Capitol Square was once the property of Nathaniel Bacon. Little says: "Bacon's plantation was near the Branch bearing his name (Bacon's Quarter Branch), and extended over Shockoe Hill. Colonel Byrd possessed the lower part of the town." As Bacon's estates were confiscated after his "Rebellion," this would be hard to verify now; so Virginians must be content with the statement of probability, and that ought to be true in the "eternal fitness of things."

An error has got abroad that the square was *given* to the State: some allege by Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, with reversion to his heirs, and both Little and Howe state that

the land was given. The "Journal of the Directors" proves the contrary. Condemnation was provided for by the statute directing the purchase of the land, and the "Journal" uses the word "confiscate" (in the technical sense of condemn) in connection with the acquisition of the Square; and recent investigation made by direction of Governor Kemper proves conclusively that every foot of it was acquired by purchase or condemnation.

Anyone looking at the square now, with its graceful undulations, its wealth of greensward, its minature forest of shade trees, its graded walks, ornamental fountains and works of art, will deem it a strange thing that considerably less than one hundred years ago it was only a gravelly hillside, furrowed with gulleys; that patches of broomstraw, stunted pines, chinquepin bushes, thistles and Jamestown weeds diversified its surface where it was not entirely bare; and that it was about as unkempt and unattractive a "park" as could well be imagined.

The buildings on it, except the Capitol, were plain, wooden structures, unpainted and unattractive in every sense. The Capitol itself, not then stuccoed, exposed its bare, brick walls between the columns or pilasters. On each side of it was a long horse rack, for the convenience of the public. The portico was reached by a narrow, winding stairway which gave the kids and goats convenient access to it, where they found shelter in wet weather: and the grounds immediately around the old barracks "were bedecked with the shirts of the soldiers and the chemises of their wives, which flaunted on clothes lines, and pigs, poultry and children enlivened the scene."

The grounds were originally laid off by Mons. Godefroi, a French gentleman of skill, but somewhat formal taste, into terraces, plateaus, &c. Later, a Mr. Notman, of Philadelphia, conformed them more to the modern taste, which, generally speaking, is the natural landscape. Certain it is that the square is now admired of all beholders; and especially in the warmer months, when animate with little children feeding the squirrels, the grass all as green as an emerald, it is as refreshing to the visitor as is "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Every tree in the square has been planted, nor is there a single "primeval oak" on the grounds.

The squirrels introduced in recent years have fallen in love with their environment, and are as much admired as the English sparrows are despised.

The Executive Mansion.

The "Governor's House" was the old-time appellation of what is now called the Executive Mansion.

The original house, preceding the present one, was a very plain, wooden building of two stories, with only two moderate sized rooms on the first floor. It was for many years unconscious of paint, and the furniture was in keeping with the republican simplicity of the edifice, and of its occupants, from Henry and Jefferson down to Monroe and Page. The palings around the yard were usually in a dilapidated condition, and the goats that sported on the steep hillsides of the Capitol square claimed and exercised the liberty of grazing in his Excellency's grounds.

"The old residence of the Governors of Virginia," says Mordecai, whom we have quoted liberally as to "the antiquities," "might usually have boasted that if it had in itself no claims to distinction, its occupants had many."

The present mansion was occupied first by James Barbour, Governor from 1811 to 1815. The house on the corner of Ninth and Marshall, opposite Chief Justice Marshall's old residence, was at one time occupied as the Governor's House.

The Old Museum and State Courthouse.

In 1815 the Legislature granted to James Warrell the right to build a Museum on the public grounds, and it was accordingly erected on the southeast corner of the Square. It proved a dismal failure as a museum, and was soon pulled down and a State Courthouse erected near the site of it. This was burned down in the conflagration of April, 1865, and along with it were consumed its priceless contents of Colonial and Council records, many of the County records having been sent there also, for safe-keeping during the war. It is said that only a single article of its furniture was saved. The son of the janitor rushed in while the building was aflame, and brought out an old water pitcher which is still preserved at the room of the present Court of Appeals.

The New Library Building.

This building was begun in 1893, and when completed will be occupied by the Library, the Court of Appeals, and most of the Executive officers of the State.

The area of the Square, including the lot on which the Executive Mansion stands, is about twelve acres. It extends twelve feet beyond the enclosure on all four sides.

The Capitol.

Thomas Jefferson wrote of it as follows: "I was written to in 1785 (being then in Paris) by directors appointed to superintend the building of a *Capitol* in Richmond, to advise them as to a plan. Thinking it a favourable opportunity of introducing into the State an example of architecture in the classic style of antiquity, and the Maison Quarree of Nismes, an ancient Roman Temple, being considered as the most perfect model existing of what may be called cubic architecture, I applied to M. Clerissault, who had published drawings of the antiquities of Nismes, to have me a model of the building made in stucco, *only* changing the order from Corinthian to Ionic on account of the difficulty of Corinthian capitals. I yielded with reluctance to the taste of Clerissault in his preference of the modern capital of Scamozzi to the more noble capital of antiquity. To adapt the exterior to our use, I drew a plan for the interior with the apartments necessary for legislative, executive, and judiciary purposes, and accommodated in their size and distribution to the form and dimensions of the building. These were forwarded to the directors in 1786, and were carried into execution, with some variations *not for the better*; the most important of which, however, admit of future correction."

The model sent by him is still in the Library, in excellent preservation, and looks like a miniature of the Capitol, with very slight variations. Mr. Jefferson lets us know what he thought of the building after which it was modeled, for he says in another letter: "Here I am gazing whole hours at the Maison Quarree like a lover at his mistress."

The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid August 18th, 1785. The Legislature convened in it October 19th, 1789, and as the building was not then completed, it is not unlikely that it chose to christen it on the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which occurred exactly eight years before, and of the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates—a citizen of Virginia—at Saratoga, on the 18th day of October, 1779.

The cost of the Capitol was about as follows: Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-one pounds prior to December, 1789. At that time four thousand pounds were appropriated for a "pediment roof" to be covered with lead. In 1790, fifteen hundred and sixty-two pounds, and in 1792, "eight hundred and eleven pounds, six shillings and one penny half penny, and the further sum of two thousand pounds with the debts due by Archibald Cary, dec'd, and Moses Austin & Co., when collected, for finishing inside the Capitol and erecting steps and platforms." In 1794, one thousand *dollars*, and in December, 1795, "not exceeding five thousand dollars for repairing or altering roof and for finishing said building" were appropriated by the General Assembly, making an aggregate of about a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, excluding the "debts due," the amount of which cannot be ascertained. A pound in continental currency was three and a third dollars.

From various official manuscripts in the Library it appears that there was much trouble with the roof. This was first covered with lead, of which forty-one and a half tons one hundred and ninety-three pounds were used; and afterwards with slate.

The old building is full of the echoes of a glorious past. The great Convention of '88 was held before it was finished, and sat in the "temporary building," according to Little; in the Old Academy which stood near the site of the Monumental Church according to Mordecai, whose statement is generally accepted as correct. Here, however, were debated and adopted the famous "Resolutions of 1798–99," drafted by James Madison as the true interpretation of the federal compact. Here also sat, for part of its session, the Convention of 1829–30, of which Madison, Monroe, Marshall, and John Randolph of Roanoke were members—the list of its membership constituting the Virginia "Roll of Battle Abbey." The Convention of 1850 that "restored" universal suffrage, and that of 1861, with its Declaration of Independence of the United States, sat herein; the latter holding most of its session in the old African Church on Broad street.

Hither, in 1862, came from Montgomery, Alabama, the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and sat till that fateful day in April, 1865, on which Lee's lines were broken at Petersburg, when it adjourned—not *sine die*, indeed—yet never to meet again. And here, in 1867, sat the Convention which framed our present Constitution, and mutilated the Virginia Bill of Rights drawn by George Mason.

The Confederate Senate Chamber was where

the Governor's offices now are; the House of Representatives in the present State Senate Chamber; the House of Delegates occupying its own Hall, and the State Senate the rooms now used as the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Descriptive.

The Rotunda.

The Rotunda, which is really a quadrangle, is the stateliest of the Halls in the Capitol. Its just and symmetrical proportions will immediately arrest any artistic eye.

Houdon's Washington.

A monograph of the late Col. Sherwin McRae begins thus: "Houdon's statue of Washington is interesting to mankind as the most perfect representation of this peerless man that exists. While it is the cherished object of pride and affection with our whole country, Virginia remembers that before time and opportunity had fully developed the civic virtues of Washington, she acknowledged him the chief of her sons and sealed the acknowledgment with this matchless statue."

Let it be remembered in this connection that as early as the 15th of May, 1784—five years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution and Washington's election as President, and, therefore, before he had achieved his civic fame and given the world the best illustration that—

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,"

the General Assembly had voted this statue to him, and Madison had penned the inscription for the pedestal as it now appears thereon: "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero, the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens, and given to the world an immortal example of true glory."

Is there anything more felicitous in ancient or modern literature than this inscription—portraying, as it does, the character of the man with as much fidelity as the statue itself depicts his person!

Mr. Jefferson, being then in Paris, engaged Houdon to come to Virginia to make the statue, saying of him; "He is, without rivalship, the first statuary of this age, as a proof of which he receives orders from every other country for things intended to be capital."

Washington was consulted as to the costume of the statue, and with characteristic modesty declined to dictate in the matter, saying, however: "On the contrary, I shall be perfectly satisfied with whatever may be judged decent and proper. I should even scarcely have ventured to suggest that perhaps a servile adherence to the garb of antiquity might not be altogether so expedient as some little deviation in favour of the modern costume, if I had not learned from Col. Humphreys that this was a circumstance hinted in conversation by Mr. West to M. Houdon." To this Jefferson replies: "I was happy to find * * * that the modern dress for your statue would meet your approbation. I found it strongly the sentiment of West, Copely, Trumbull and Brown in London, after which it would be ridiculous to add that it was my own. I think a modern in an

antique dress as just an object of ridicule as a Hercules or Marius with a periwig and chapeau bras."

Houdon sailed from Paris in August, 1785, arrived at Mount Vernon October 3d, ensuing, and returned to Paris about January, 1786. He completed the statue in 1788. The Capitol not being finished, it was detained in France till 1796, reached Philadelphia in April, and Richmond in May of that year, and was erected in the Rotunda May 14, 1796. In September, 1872, on account of the insecurity of the floor, it was removed to a place of security till the floor could be strengthened, and was replaced in the Rotunda in 1873.

Lafayette said of the statue: "It is a *fac simile* of Washington's person," and Gilbert Stuart, the great artist, said in effect that the Houdon bust is *par excellence* the true likeness.

The artist received as compensation, one thousand English guineas, about $5,250, his expenses to and from Virginia, and the cost of his life insurance while absent from France.

Dr. W. P. Palmer, formerly Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, relates this incident: "Rembrandt Peale came to Richmond in 1855 especially to see this statue, and said, in conversation with me: 'When a boy I lived on the same square with General Washington in Philadelphia, during his second term as President, and used to see him almost every day. Thus I became very familiar with his appearance. Now if you will stand in the southeast corner of the Rotunda, and look at this statue on a level with it, you may well think you are beholding Washington himself. That is the man, sir, exactly.'"

Peale afterwards painted one of the best-known portraits of Washington.

Dr. Palmer also said that the statue was pronounced by Robert Winthrop, in a conversation with Mr. Wirt Henry, of this city, to be not only the most *precious*, but one amongst the *most priceless* pieces of marble in the world.

It is the only cast of Washington extant, the splendid statue of him by Canova, the property of North Carolina, having been destroyed by fire many years since.

This gem of ours ought to be placed in some fire-proof building as soon as possible, before it meet the same fate.

We have this anecdote from Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, of Orange County, as to the rather more-than-erect attitude of the statue. It seems that a statuary, as well as a poet, must have his "inspiration." Houdon arrived at Mount Vernon, and was treated with great consideration by Washington. He fell sick for a few days, but after his recovery made no sign that he was ready to begin work, and the General began to be a little weary of him.

One morning at breakfast a note was handed Washington, who had given notice that he wished to buy a pair of carriage horses, stating that a pair had been sent down for his inspection. He walked out to look at them, and Houdon with him. Expressing himself as much pleased with the horses, he asked their price, and was answered, *a thousand dollars!* He at once, and all unconsciously, assumed an attitude and aspect of indignation at such extortion, when, to everybody's amazement, Houdon cried out triumphantly, "Ah, I 'ave him, I 'ave him"! and from that hour there was no loss of time till the cast was made.

So Washington did not buy the horses, but Houdon caught his "inspiration," and the statue its *pose*.

In the rotunda are also to be seen a bust of Lafayette, by Houdon, and one of General J. E. B. Stuart, by Valentine.

By some mishap the nose of the bust of Lafayette got broken off. On the occasion of his visit to Richmond in 1824 there was great trepidation lest he reach the city before it could be restored; but happily it was accomplished in time.

Hall of the House of Delegates.

On the north side of the Rotunda is the Hall, which the House of Delegates has occupied since the completion of the Capitol. On the right as you enter is a life-size portrait of Thomas Jefferson; on the left a similar one of the Earl of Chatham. The latter was painted by Charles Willson Peale, the head copied from a bust by Wilton, and was presented, in 1768, by Edmund Jenings, of London and Maryland, but a native of Virginia, to the "Gentlemen of Westmoreland County, Virginia," who had subscribed a sum of money for a portrait of Lord Camden, and requested Mr. Jenings to have it executed. The portrait is said to have been preserved at Stratford, Westmoreland (the birthplace of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, and Robert E. Lee), whence about 1825 it was removed to the county court-house. In 1847, in response to a request of the Library Committee of the Legislature, tendered in 1833, the County Court presented the portrait to the State. There is represented in the picture an

altar supported by busts of Sydney and Hampden; in the background is seen the palace of Whitehall, with the window from which Charles I was led out to execution, and, nearer to the front, the figure of Britannia raising the cap of Liberty. Chatham holds Magna Charta in his left hand.

The portrait of Jefferson was painted by Catlin, and purchased by the State.

Colonial Furniture of the Hall.

Two very interesting and antique pieces of furniture—for a great while in this Hall—are now in the Rotunda gallery, and will probably be removed to the fire-proof building when completed, viz:

The Speaker's Chair and the Three-Story Stove.

The tradition is that the chair was made in 1700. It was long occupied by the Speaker of the Colonial House of Burgesses, and, until a few years since, by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The back of it was formerly decorated with the royal arms of England. These, according to the manuscript history of Virginia by Edmund Randolph, were stripped off by order of the House at the beginning of the Revolution.

The Stove, of unique design and much ornamented by figures in relief, was made in London in 1770, by Buzaglo, a celebrated stove-maker of that period. It was ordered by Lord Botetourt, Governor, as a present to the House of Burgesses. Botetourt died before it was sent to Virginia, but his purpose was carried out by his heir and executor, the Duke of Beaufort. Buzaglo, the maker, writing to the Duke, August 15, 1770, says; "The Elegance of workmanship and Impression of every particular joint does honour to Great Britain. It excels in grandeur anything ever seen of the kind, and is a Masterpiece not to be equalled in all Europe. It has met with General applause, and could not be sufficiently admired!" On the front it has the colonial arms, with the motto: "*En dat Virginia Quartam*," and on the other side a figure of Justice with a scroll labeled Magna Charta, and the very apt motto (for a stove): "*Pro aris et focis*,"—"For our altars and firesides." Buzaglo did not call it a stove, but a "Warming Machine." It was used for many years to heat the Hall, and some time prior to 1852 was moved into the Rotunda, and for some years following fire was kept in it there during the sessions of the Legislature. Both the chair and stove are now preserved as precious relics.

The Senate Chamber.

This Chamber is immediately opposite the Hall of the House, and on the southside of the Rotunda. On its wall hangs a very large painting by Lami, a French artist, representing the storming of the redoubts at Yorktown, October 14, 1781. It was presented to the State by the late W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, D. C. In this Chamber sat the Confederate House of Representatives.

The Capitol Disaster.

The Court of Appeals formerly sat in an upper Hall of the Capitol—almost directly over the Hall of the House. In "reconstruction" days a very angry contested-election case, known as Ellyson *vs.* Cahoon, was pending before the court, and it was supposed the opinion would be delivered April 27, 1870. The court room was literally packed with a throng of people interested in the decision. Just as the judges were entering from the conference room, the floor gave way, and a most appalling disaster ensued, the whole audience being precipitated many feet below, with the *debris* of falling joists and plastering. Sixty-five persons were killed and two hundred injured, among them some of the most eminent men of the Commonwealth.

Other Rooms.

In the basement are the offices of the Treasurer and Auditors of the State, and of the Register of the Land Office. None of them contains any object of special interest except that in the Land Office there is a series of volumes of land grants beginning in 1623, and also the records relating to Revolutionary bounties and land grants. Most of these offices will be in the new building. Upstairs are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also the State Library as of this writing.

Portraits in the Rotunda Gallery.

The names are given in order as the visitor passes to the left on entering.

1. Thomas West, third Lord De La Warr (or Delaware); born about 1579; appointed Governor of Virginia "for life;" arrived at Jamestown, June 10, 1610, and immediately instituted vigorous measures for the recuperation of the colony. His health failing, he left Virginia March 28, 1611, and in the spring of 1618, sailed from England for Virginia the second time, but

died on the voyage, June 8, 1618, in or near Delaware Bay. His brother, Captain John West, was Governor in 1635 and 1636, and has many descendants in Virginia. The town of West Point derives its name from the family. Lord De La Warr was ancestor of the present Earl De La Warr and of Hon. L. S. Sackville-West, formerly British Minister at Washington.

This picture was copied from the original in England by W. L. Sheppard, of Richmond, Va.

2. Francis Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, succeeded to the title in 1681; was commissioned Governor of Virginia September 28, 1683; arrived in the colony April 16, 1684, and was recalled, embarking for England, October 20, 1688, where he died March 30, 1694.

Copied by W. L. Sheppard, from the original in England by Kneller.

3. Thomas Nelson, Jr., was born at Yorktown, Va., December 26, 1738, and was son of William Nelson, President of the Council and Acting-Governor of Virginia. He was educated in England at private schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and returning to Virginia, was elected to the House of Burgesses in 1774; was a member of the Conventions of 1774–75–76; member of Congress, 1775–77, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In August, 1777, he was called to the field as Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia militia. In the spring of 1781 was elected Governor, and commanded the 7,000 Virginia militia in service at the siege of Yorktown, receiving high commendation from Washington. He spent almost his entire estate (originally a very large one) in the service of the country, and neither he nor his heirs ever received any return.

This portrait was painted by Sheppard, from a photograph of an original by Chamberlain, London, 1754.

4. John Page, of Rosewell, Gloucester County, descended from a distinguished colonial family; was born April 17, 1743; was a member of the House of Burgesses, of the first Executive Council of the State in 1776, and Lieutenant-Governor. He was member of Congress from 1789 to 1797, and in 1802 was elected Governor. He died October 11, 1808, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, in Richmond, where a monument to his memory was erected a few years ago.

The portrait is a copy by Healy, from an original painted by Benjamin West in 1758. Presented in 1881 by Dr. R. C. M. Page, of New York.

5. Alexander Spotswood, son of Robert Spotswood, a physician, and grandson of Robert Spotswood, President of the Court of Session, Scotland, was born at Tangier, Africa, where his father was surgeon of the forces. He entered the army in early youth, served with distinction under the Duke of Marlborough, and was dangerously wounded at Blenheim, where he served as Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel. He was soon after appointed Governor of Virginia; arrived in the colony in 1710, and held the office of Governor until 1722. He led, in 1716, an exploring party beyond the Blue Ridge, and created the companions of his journey "Knights of the [Golden] Horseshoe." Promoted Major-General, he was about to embark with the troops destined for Carthagena, but died at Annapolis, June 7, 1740. The commonly accepted tradition that he resided and was buried at "Temple Farm"—the Yorktown battle-ground—has lately been proven untrue by the researches of Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College.

The portrait is an original, said to be by Kneller, and was presented to the State in 1874 by Mr. Philip F. Spotswood, of Orange County.

6. John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, was born 1732, appointed Governor of New York 1770, and of Virginia, 1771, and after a lengthy dispute with the Burgesses and Conventions, fled, June 6, 1775, with his family from Williamsburg, and took refuge on a man-of-war. Collecting a mixed force of British soldiers, tories and runaway negroes, he committed many depredations along the shores of the bay and rivers; but his forces were defeated at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, December 9, 1775, and in June, 1776, he was dislodged from his last post at Gwynn's Island. He died March, 1790, leaving among other children, a daughter Virginia, who was born in Virginia in 1774 or 1775; was so named at the request of the House of Burgesses, and was living at a great age a few years ago; and another daughter, Augusta, who married in 1793, the Duke of Sussex, son of George III. Shenandoah County was originally named Dunmore, but as a protest against his atrocities, the name was changed in 1777. Fincastle, Botetourt County, so called in honor of Dunmore's second title, and the courtesy title of his eldest son, still, however, bears the name.

The portrait is a copy by Sheppard, from the original in England, by Reynolds.

7. John Robinson, (died 1766); Speaker of the House of Burgesses for twenty-eight years; brother of Colonel Beverley Robinson, of New York, who was implicated in the Arnold-Andre incident.

8. Edmund Randolph, born August 10, 1753, died September 13, 1813; was son of John Randolph, Attorney General of Virginia, who went to England at the beginning of the Revolution, and nephew of Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress. He was an aid-de-camp of Washington in 1775, was a member of the old Congress, an influential member of the United States Constitutional Convention of 1787, and of the Virginia Convention of 1788, was appointed the first Attorney-General of the United States in 1789, and Secretary of State in 1794. He was Governor of Virginia 1786–1788.

The portrait is a copy by Fisher from an original.

9. Robert Brooke, born 1754, died 1799; was Captain of Cavalry in the Revolution, Governor of Virginia 1796–1797, and Attorney-General of the State from 1798 until his death.

The portrait is a copy by Sheppard from a profile by St. Memin.

10. Thomas Walker Gilmer, born April 6, 1802, died February 28, 1844. He was long a leading member of the House of Delegates, Speaker of that body in 1838 and 1839, elected Governor of Virginia February, 1840, Member of Congress May, 1840–1843, and was appointed, February, 1844, Secretary of the Navy. While holding this office he was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the frigate Princeton.

The portrait is an original, and was presented to the State in 1874 by James B. Gilmer, Charlottesville, Va.

11. Littleton Waller Tazewell, born December 17, 1774, died May 6, 1860; son of Henry Tazewell, United States Senator. The subject of the portrait was one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of Virginia and the United States. He was a Member of the United States Senate and of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829–1830, and was Governor of the State 1834–1836.

The portrait is a copy of an original by Healy, presented to the State in 1874 by Misses Sally and Ella W. Tazewell, of Norfolk, Va.

12. David Campbell, born August 2, 1779, died March 19, 1859; was Colonel United States Army, served actively in the War of 1812, and was Governor of Virginia 1836–1840.

The portrait, an original by Fisher, was presented to the State in 1877 by the children of Mrs. Y. J. (Campbell) Shelton and of Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee.

13. William Smith, born September 6, 1797, and died May 18, 1887; was elected Governor of Virginia in 1845, and again in 1863, and, in spite of his advanced age, served actively as Brigadier-General Confederate States Army until he qualified as Governor. He was probably the oldest officer in either army.

The portrait is an original by J. J. Porter, and was presented in 1874, at the request of the State, by Governor Smith.

14. William H. Cabell, born December 16, 1772, died January 12, 1853; was Governor of Virginia 1805–1808, and Judge of the Court of Appeals from 1811 to 1851.

15. John Tyler, Sr., born February 28, 1747, died January 6, 1813, was Judge of the Court of Admiralty, of the General Court, of the United States District Court, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and elected Governor of Virginia in 1808.

The portrait is an original; presented to the State by his granddaughter, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple.

16. John Randolph, of Roanoke, born June 2, 1773, died June 24, 1833; celebrated as Orator and Statesman; Member of Congress from 1800 to 1813, and from 1815 to 1824; United States Senator 1825–7, and Minister to Russia in 1830.

The portrait was presented to the State by Harmanus Bleecker.

17. James Patton Preston, born June 21, 1774, died May 4, 1843; was Colonel United States Army, serving through the War of 1812, and Governor of Virginia 1816–19.

The portrait is an original; presented to the State in 1874 by Robert T. Preston.

18. George Rogers Clark, born November 19, 1752, died February 18, 1818; in 1778, holding a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel from Virginia, commanding Virginia troops, and furnished with equipments and supplies by Virginia, he captured Kaskaskia and took possession of the whole Illinois country; and in February, 1779, he recaptured Vincennes and the British Governor of Detroit, thus securing the Northwest territory to Virginia, which that State sub-

sequently ceded to the general government. "All of that rich domain north of the Ohio was secured to the republic in consequence of his prowess." He was subsequently Brigadier-General of Virginia troops, and rendered much valuable service. A current story that he broke a sword which was many years later presented him by Virginia, saying: "She sends me a toy; I need bread," is contradicted by his letter (which is preserved in the State records) expressing his thanks for the gift.

19. William H. Roane, born 1788, died May 11, 1845. He was the son of Spencer Roane, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and grandson of Patrick Henry, and was member of the United States House of Representatives and Senate.

20. William Branch Giles, born August 12, 1762, died December 4, 1830; was long one of the leaders of the Republican or Democratic party in the United States; was member of the U. S. House of Representatives 1790–1806, of the U. S. Senate 1805–1815, and of the Virginia Convention of 1829–'30.

The portrait is a copy by Meyers from an original by Gilbert Stuart.

21. James Madison, President of the United States, and one of the principal authors of the United States Constitution.

22. John Buchanan Floyd, born June 1st, 1806, died August 26, 1863; son of Governor John Floyd. He was Governor of Virginia 1849–1853; Secretary of War of the United States 1857–'60, and Brigadier-General C. S. A.

23. George William Smith, born about 1762, died December 26, 1811; son of Meriwether Smith, distinguished in the early history of the State. He was a member of the House of Delegates, of the State Council, and as Lieutenant-Governor succeeded to the office of Governor upon the resignation of James Monroe. He lost his life at the burning of the Richmond Theatre.

24. James Barbour, born in Orange county, Virginia, June 10, 1775, died June 7, 1842; champion of resolutions of 1798–99 in the House of Delegates, the author of them, James Madison, being his colleague in the Legislature; elected Governor 1811, and was "war governor"; like Governor Nelson pledging his personal means for State credit; United States Senator 1815 to 1825; Secretary of War, 1825 to 1828; Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain 1828–29; originator of the Literary Fund of Virginia.

Portrait, given by his daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Collins, is a copy of an original by Harding.

25. James McDowell, born October 11, 1795, died August 24, 1851; Governor of Virginia 1843–46; and member of the United States House of Representatives 1846–51.

26. John Tyler, Jr., born March 29, 1790, died January 17, 1862; President of the United States, and Governor of Virginia.

The portrait is an original; presented to the State by his daughter, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple.

27. Wyndham Robertson, born January 26, 1803, died February 11, 1888; was elected member of the Council of State in 1833, and, as Lieutenant-Governor, in 1836, succeeded to the office of Governor on the resignation of Governor Tazewell.

The portrait is an original by Guillaume, presented, at the request of the State, by Governor Robertson.

28. Thomas Jefferson, born April 13, 1742, died July 4, 1826; President of the United States and Governor of Virginia, Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia.

The portrait is a copy by Elder from an original by Gilbert Stuart.

29. Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736, died June 6, 1799; first Governor of the *State* of Virginia.

The portrait was painted by Thomas Sully from a miniature taken by a French artist, when Patrick Henry was arguing the British Debt cases in the United States Court at Richmond, and was pronounced by John Marshall and others to be a fine likeness. It was given by Wm. Wirt to John Henry (son of Patrick Henry), and by him left to his son, Wm. Wirt Henry, Esq., now of this city, who in November, 1873, deposited it in the Capitol as a loan.

30. Pocahontas, born about 1595, died in England March 21, 1616. She was famous as the daughter of Powhatan, the warm friend of the Colonists, the rescuer of John Smith, the first of the Virginia Indians to be converted to Christianity and marry an Englishman, and as the ancestress of many prominent families in Virginia.

The portrait is a copy by Sheppard from the original in Norfolk County, England.

31. John Floyd, born April 24, 1783, died August 15, 1837; was Member Congress 1817–1829, and Governor of Virginia 1830–1834.

32. John Rutherfoord, born December 9, 1792, died August 3, 1866; Member of the House of Delegates, and of the Council of State, and as Senior Councillor, succeeded to the office of Governor, March, 1841, following John M. Patton.

The portrait is an original by Guillaume.

33. Joseph Johnson, born December 19, 1785, died February 27, 1877; was one of the two Governors of Virginia who were natives of New York; but his mother moved to Virginia in 1801. He was Member of Congress, and was Governor of Virginia 1852–1855.

The portrait is an original by Elder, and was presented by Governor Johnson, at the request of the State, in 1873.

34. Henry Alexander Wise, born December 30, 1802, died September 14, 1876; was Member of Congress, Governor of Virginia 1855–1859, and Brigadier-General Confederate States Army.

The portrait is an original by Elder.

35. George Washington, born February 22, 1732, died December 14, 1799; first President of the United States.

An etching from the Stuart portrait.

36. Martha Washington, *nee* Dandridge, born May, 1732, died May 22, 1802; wife of George Washington.

Etching from the portrait by Stuart.

37. James Monroe, born April 28, 1758, died July 4, 1831; President of the United States and Governor of Virginia.

38. John Smith, born January, 1579, died June 21, 1632; Governor of Virginia, and the chief agent in the founding of the Colony.

Painted by Sheppard from the engraving by De Pass prefixed to Smith's works.

39. Meriwether Lewis, born August 18, 1774, died October 8, 1809; was an officer in the United States Army, Private Secretary to President Jefferson, and with William Clark, 1804–6, explored the western country from the Missouri to the Pacific.

40. William Clark, born August 1, 1770, died September 1, 1838; was brother of General George Rogers Clark; was an officer in the United States Army; associate of Lewis in the famous exploring expedition; Brigadier-General for the territory of Upper Louisiana; and Governor of Missouri Territory.

41. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, born January 21, 1824, died May 10, 1863; Lieutenant-General, C. S. A.; mortally wounded May 2, 1864, at the battle of Chancellorsville.

The portrait is by Matthews from a photograph.

42. Gilbert Carlton Walker, born in New York August 1, 1832, died May 11, 1885; settled in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1864; was the first civil Governor of Virginia after the war, and served 1869 to 1873.

The portrait is an original by Fisher.

43. James Lawson Kemper, born June 11, 1823; was Brigadier-General, C. S. A.; severely wounded and disabled for service at Gettysburg; was elected Governor of Virginia in 1874.

The portrait is an original by Fisher.

44. John Letcher, born March 29, 1813, died January 26, 1884; Governor of Virginia 1859–63, and Member of Congress 1852–59; known as one of the "War Governors."

45. J. E. B. Stuart, born February 6, 1833, died June 12, 1864; Major-General C. S. A. commanding the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia; was mortally wounded at the Yellow Tavern near Richmond, May 11, 1864, and died the next day at the residence of Dr. Brewer, on Grace street, between Adams and Jefferson, Richmond.

Portrait by Forney.

46. Robert Edward Lee, born January 19, 1807, died October 12, 1870; Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States.

The portrait is by Elder.

47. John Marshall, born September 24, 1755, died July 6, 1835; Chief Justice of the United States.

Portrait by Inman, Philadelphia. 1831. Lent to the State by his granddaughters, the Misses Harvie.

48. William S. Archer, born March 5, 1789, died March 28, 1855; Member of the Virginia Legislature from 1812–1819, of the United States House of Representatives 1820–1835, and United States Senator 1841–1847.

An original by Healy.

49. Edward Johnson, born April 16, 1816, died February 22, 1873; Major-General Confederate States Army.

Portrait by Elder.

50. Joseph Eggleston Johnston, born February 3, 1807, died March 21, 1891; General Confederate States Army.

Portrait by Elder.

51. George Edward Pickett, born January 25, 1825, died July 30, 1875; Major-General Confederate States Army, and acquired especial renown by his charge at Gettysburg.

Portrait by Mrs. Powers, from a photograph.

52. Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), born January 29, 1756, died March 25, 1818; served in the Revolution as Colonel, commanding "Lee's Legion"; was Member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, of Congress 1786–1788 and 1799–1801, and was Governor of Virginia 1792–1795. As Brigadier-General he commanded the forces sent to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection, and in 1799, on the death of Washington, in an oration in Congress he originated the famous phrase, "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen." He was the father of General R. E. Lee, and the grandfather of Governor Fitzhugh Lee.

Portrait is a copy by Sheppard of an original by Stuart, in the possession of Mrs. Lucy Lee, widow of Charles Carter Lee, of Powhatan county.

53. John Buchanan, born 1743, died December, 1822; for many years Rector of the Episcopal Church in Richmond.

An original portrait by Edward Peticolas. Presented in 1874 by Miss Nannie and George F. Norton.

54. George Wythe Munford, born January 8, 1803, died January 10, 1882; son of William Munford, the translator of Homer. He was Clerk of the House of Delegates of Virginia for twenty-five years, and afterwards Secretary of the Commonwealth; was Compiler and Editor of the Codes of 1860 and 1873, and Author of "The Two Parsons."

Portrait, an original by Elder, presented in 1875 by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Munford.

55. General Elliott. This portrait was presented to the State by Mr. Philip F. Spotswood, of Orange county, who gave the Spotswood portraits. According to tradition the subject was a General in the English Army, and a half brother of Governor Spotswood. The better opinion is that the owners of this portrait were mistaken as to its identity, and that it is really a portrait of the Duke of Marlborough, on whose staff Governor Spotswood served at the Battle of Blenheim. Certainly it bears a striking resemblance to other portraits of Marlborough.

56. George Mason, born 1725, died October 7, 1792; one of the most distinguished Statesmen of Virginia in the Revolutionary period, and the author of the Bill of Rights, and draughtsman of the first written Constitution of the State. He was also a leading member in the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Portrait a copy by Elder of an original by an unknown artist.

57. Fitzhugh Lee, born November 19, 1835; Major General of Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and Governor of Virginia, 1886–90.

Portrait, an original by Elder.

58. Peter Francisco, born, it is supposed, in Portugal, died January 17, 1831; was brought to Virginia in boyhood as an indentured servant, and was bought by a gentleman whom he served until the Revolution, when he obtained permission to join the army. He was celebrated for his great strength, and served throughout the war with much gallantry. He was six feet one inch in height, weighed 260 pounds, and used a sword with a blade five feet in length. This sword was preserved in the Virginia State Armory until the commencement of the late war, when it was returned to Francisco's grandson, a Captain of Cavalry, Confederate States Army, also a very powerful man. Many anecdotes are prevalent in Virginia of Peter Francisco's physical powers, some of which may be found in Howe's History of Virginia, and in Garden's Anecdotes. One of the most celebrated of these is of his escape from nine of Tarleton's Cavalry after wounding two of them. An engraving of this incident was for many years very popular, and was to be found in almost every house in the State. A copy of it is in the State Library. After the Revolution he was appointed Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Delegates.

59. Philip Watkins McKinney, born March 17, 1834; Governor of Virginia, 1890–94.

60. William Nelson, of Yorktown, born 1711, died November 19, 1772; President of the Council, and Governor from the death of Botetourt, October 5, 1770, until the arrival of Dunmore, early in 1772.

Portrait, a copy by Sheppard, from an original.

In the Library.

The portraits in the Library are chiefly engravings, etchings, and photographs.

Thomas Ritchie, born November 5, 1778, died

July 12, 1854; long the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, one of the leading organs of the Democratic party in the United States; known as "Father Ritchie" throughout the Union as of that period.

Joseph C. Cabell, long a member of the Virginia Legislature, and a special coadjutor of Jefferson in establishing the University of Virginia.

R. E. Lee on his war-horse "Traveller."

William H. Cabell.

John R. Thompson, born October 23, 1823, died April 30, 1873; editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and author of many poems, &c. An original by Elder.

Henry Clay, born April 12, 1777, died June 29, 1852.

Copy by Arthur Peticolas of an original by Neagle.

T. J. Jackson (Stonewall).

Warner Lewis, of "Warner Hall"; was County Lieutenant of Gloucester during the Revolution.

The portrait, which is said by tradition, (which is confirmed by the judgment of critics who have seen it) to be by Reynolds, was lent by the owner.

James Jones, born ——, died 1848; member of Congress 1819–23.

The portrait, by St. Memin, was given to the State by his grandchildren.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, born January 14, 1806, died February 1, 1873; Commander United States Navy; Captain Confederate States Navy; "The Pathfinder of the Seas."

Matthew F. Maury; bust by Valentine.

Ambrose Powell Hill, Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army; born November 9, 1825, killed on the lines at Petersburg April 2, 1865. Both Lee and Jackson spoke of him with their dying breath—Lee saying: "Tell General Hill he must come up"; and Jackson: "A. P. Hill prepare for action!"

R. E. Lee.

R. E. Lee; bas-relief portrait bust by O'Donavan, a Virginia Sculptor in New York; presented by Captain Hugh R. Garden.

Black Hawk, and two other Indian Chiefs.

Painted from life by J. W. Ford, Richmond, 1883.

Robert W. Hughes, Judge of the United States District Court.

John Letcher, Governor.

William Smith; bust by Valentine.

Jefferson Davis; bust by Galt.

This bust was made in the office of the "Confederate White House" in Richmond in 1862 by Alexander Galt. His note book, under date of February 8th, says: "Took first sitting of the President in his office; took measurements of his face." Then follow notes of various sittings. It was the only bust Mr. Davis sat for while President. Mr. Galt was a native of Norfolk, served as a member of Governor Letcher's staff, and did valuable work with the Confederate engineers. He died in Richmond January 19, 1863, of small-pox contracted in Stonewall Jackson's camp, which he had visited to make drawings of him. He left in his studio, unfinished, "The Spirit of the South," and other pieces. The first named was the only one saved, and that was sent to Mr. H. B. Grigsby.

John Marshall.

William Cabell Rives, born May 4, 1793, died April 25, 1868; United States Senator, Minister to France, and author of Life of James Madison.

Confederate Commanders—a group.

John Penn, born in Caroline county, Virginia, May 17, 1741, died September, 1788; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

W. H. Harrison, born in Charles City county Virginia; Victor of Tippecanoe; President of the United States.

Richard Henry Lee.

Daniel Boone.

Meriwether Lewis.

Cyrus Griffin, President of the Continental Congress.

George Mason.

John Marshall; Silhouette.

John Randolph; Silhouette taken when he was appointed Minister to Russia.

Captain John Smith.

James McDowell.

Bushrod Washington.

Dolly P. Madison; wife of President Madison.

Martha Washington.

Edgar A. Poe.

George W. Bagby; State Librarian, and author of many well-known sketches of Virginia life.

Benjamin Franklin.

Rochambeau.

Columbus (2).

Daniel Boone.

R. E. Lee.

R. E. Lee; statue; miniature, full length.

Robert Burns; bust by Valentine.

Confederate Generals; photographic group.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

John R. Thompson.

T. J. Jackson (2).

Edmund Pendleton; Revolutionary Patriot and eminent Jurist.

Thomas Jefferson.

John D. Blair; long Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Richmond.

Augustine Warner; Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1675. Original lent to the State.

In Rear Room of Library.

Thomas Jefferson; portrait burnt on wood.

Matthew F. Maury; oil portrait.

John Tayloe Lomax, Judge of the General Court, and Professor of Law at University of Virginia. Original portrait by Elder.

In Offices of Secretary of Commonwealth.

"Lady Spotswood"; wife of Governor Spotswood. Original presented by Mr. P. F. Spotswood.

James Monroe.

George Washington.

T. J. Jackson

R. E. Lee.

Jos. E. Johnston.

The Library.

In 1666, an importation of law books was made by the House of Burgesses for the use of the "Generall Courts and Assembly," to be kept at James City, which was probably the germ of the first Public Library in the Colonies, except that at Henrico College. The Colonial Council possessed a collection of books of much value, some of which are in the present Library. At one of the early revisals of the laws of Virginia, Madison presented a bill to establish a public library, and the Library was actually founded January, 1823.

There are in the Library about fifty thousand volumes, exclusive of law books. Most of them are standard publications usually found in well-ordered libraries, but there are also many very rare and valuable books and manuscripts, some of them absolutely unique. The Rotunda gallery is an annex of the Library, the pictures and curios in which are explained in the pages appropriated to those subjects.

Objects of Interest in the Library.

Among the objects in the Library which are worthy of the visitor's notice, and which are framed and hung, or otherwise exhibited on the walls, are the following, given in order as one passes to the right:

Bail bond of Jefferson Davis. Lithographic copy.

Photographs (one on each side of the frame), of the old Episcopal Church near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. This building is now being put in thorough repair, and is the oldest brick church edifice in the former English colonies, having been built in 1632. Two bricks found in the walls bear that date.

Stucco Model of the State Capitol, sent from France by Thomas Jefferson.

Letter from Maria Edgeworth. Autograph.

View of the Federal Prison Camp at Belle Isle, in James River, opposite Richmond, from a war time photograph.

Letter of Daniel Boone, 1783. Autograph.

Letter of Lieutenant General A. P. Hill, Confederate States of America. Autograph.

Document, dated 1785, signed by Benjamin Harrison when Governor of Virginia: signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Document signed by George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Parole of a Confederate Officer of the Army of Northern Virginia, May 3, 1865.

Document signed by Edmund Pendleton, John Page, Richard Bland, Paul Carrington, Thos. Ludwell Lee, Dudley Digges, Carter Braxton, James Mercer, and John Tabb, who constituted the Virginia Committee of Safety, September 1775.

Letter of Thomas Jefferson, March, 1826. Autograph.

Marriage bond of Thomas Jefferson. This was formerly on file at Charles City county courthouse, and was presented by the county court to the State Library.

Pencil drawing of Pohick Church, Fairfax County, Virginia, of which Washington was an attendant and vestryman.

Letter from General R. E. Lee to Governor John Letcher, April 19, 1861. Autograph.

Parole of Lord Cornwallis, Yorktown, October 28, 1781. This is the original with the autograph signature of Cornwallis.

Letter reciting services of negro servant in Revolution, signed by Lafayette.

Resolutions of the House of Burgesses, May 16, 1769, declaring that the sole right of taxation in Virginia vests in the House of Burgesses. Printed.

Printed paper signed by members of the "Association" at Williamsburg, 1769. Autograph signatures.

Proclamation concerning Tobacco by Charles I, 1630. Printed.

Invitation card to the ball given to Lafayette at the Eagle Hotel, Richmond, October 15, 1824.

Patent signed by Sir William Berkley, July 2, 1661, with Seal of the Colony.

Patent signed by Governor Robert Dinwiddie, August, 1756.

Play-bill of the Richmond Theatre for December 26, 1811, the night it was destroyed by fire, when George W. Smith, the Governor of the State, and Abram B. Venable, ex-Senator United States, and about one hundred others lost their lives. The site of this theatre (near the Capitol) is now occupied by the Monumental Episcopal Church, in the portico of which is a cenotaph inscribed with the names of some of the victims of the fire.

Last Dispatch of Stonewall Jackson, written on the battle-field at Chancellorsville about 3 P. M. He was mortally wounded a few hours later. This is the original, written in pencil, and, it is said, on the pommel of his saddle.

Letter from General R. E. Lee to General Cooper, April 25, 1863. Autograph.

Letter of Stonewall Jackson, dated Caroline county, Virginia, December 30, 1862. Autograph.

Letter of Stonewall Jackson to Governor Letcher, dated Winchester, January 31, 1862, tendering his resignation. Autograph. The resignation was not accepted.

Patent signed by William Penn. Autograph signature.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to the inhabitants of Albemarle county. Autograph.

Letter from General Gates to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, October 18, 1777, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne; autograph. This letter was found not long since among the records of the Virginia Legislature, and is undoubtedly the original, and is entirely in Gates's own handwriting. It was doubtless forwarded by Congress to the Virginia government.

James A. Seddon, Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

William and Mary College before its destruction by fire in 1859. Lithograph.

Virginia Ordinance of Secession, with signatures of Members of the Convention. This is a photograph of the original first draft now in the archives of the United States.

Lithograph copy of the same ordinance, but evidently from the later engrossed draft.

Letter, Philadelphia, March 4, 1843, from Edgar A. Poe to P. D. Bernard, Richmond, in reference to Poe's proposed magazine "The Stylus."

Commission of William Wirt, as Captain of Virginia Artillery, in the War of 1812; signed by Governor James Barbour.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer from Governor, Lord Botetourt, to the Court of Fairfax County, of which George Washington was a member; dated June, 1771.

Copy of the first Bill of Rights of Virginia, entirely in the handwriting of and signed by the Author, George Mason.

Letter of George Washington, Mt. Vernon, December 7, 1799. Autograph. This letter was written only seven days before his death.

Plat and lines of a survey by George Washington, November 3, 1749 (when he was seventeen years old). Autograph.

Pike brought to Virginia by John Brown to arm the negroes for insurrection, 1859.

Paper dated May 30, 1774, being a call for a Convention, issued by several members of the lately dissolved House of Burgesses, calling a Convention. The body which assembled under this call was the first of the Revolutionary Conventions of Virginia. Autograph, with signatures.

Photograph of Richmond after its partial destruction by fire at the Evacuation, 1865.

First Topographical Model of Virginia, by the late Thomas H. Williamson, Professor Virginia Military Institute.

View of Richmond, 1852.

In one case will be found:

Fac-Similes of coins mentioned in the Bible; copy of the Great Seal of the Confederate States; portion of the Flag taken from the Capitol at the surrender of Richmond, April 3, 1865; Canteen from the "Bloody Angle" at Spotsylvania Courthouse; a Steel Breast-Plate taken from the body of a dead Federal soldier on the battle-field of Seven Pines; a Horn Drinking Cup, which was found on the spot which had been occupied by the headquarters tent of Lord Cornwallis in 1781. This cup was picked up the day after the tent had been removed, was handed down in the same family until given to the State, and undoubtedly was part of the camp equipage of the English general.

Also several Confederate Flags, one of them being the headquarters flag of General J. E. B. Stuart; a piece of the armor of the Confederate battle-ship "Virginia," showing a crack made by a cannon shot during engagement with the "Monitor" in Hampton Roads; a Springfield Musket, twisted out of shape at the Crater explosion at Petersburg; the Sabre of Heros von Borcke, a Prussian officer on General Stuart's staff, a present to the State.

The Equestrian Statue of Washington.

Thomas Crawford—born in New York, 1813, died in London, 1857—was the artist of this masterpiece. A distinguished critic writes of it: "We might descant upon the union of majesty and spirit in the figure of Washington, and the vital truth of action in the horse, the air of command and rectitude, the natural vigour and grace so instantly felt by the popular heart, and so critically praised by the adept in statuary. * * * We might repeat the declaration, that no figure, ancient or modern, so entirely illustrates the classic definition of oratory, as consisting in action, as the statue of Patrick Henry, which seems instinct with that memorable utterance—'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

The news of Crawford's death reached this country simultaneously with the arrival of the ship conveying this colossal bronze—his crowning achievement. The statue itself, and the effigies of Henry and Jefferson—all that were originally contemplated—are by Crawford. He was, at a later date, also commissioned to add the figures of Mason and Marshall, and still later, of Nelson and Lewis; but of these last two Crawford made no sketches. Randolph Rogers—born Watertown, N. Y., 1825, died Rome, 1892—took up the work at this point and completed it. Crawford's design was to place an eagle on each of the six outer pedestals, but after his death the six allegorical figures were substituted.

Tuckerman says that Crawford made no sketches even of Mason and Marshall. If the contrast with the later effigies (Nelson and Lewis) did not itself palpably prove the contrary, the following extract from the contract between Governor Wise and Rogers will be accepted as conclusive: "And it was further stipulated [in the contract with Crawford] if any one or more of the models specified therein should be finished in the studio of Crawford, but not cast in bronze, and the said Crawford should die: * * and unofficial information having been received that the statues of Mason and Marshall *have been finished in the studio of said Crawford*, but not cast in bronze: [it is] agreed that the said Rogers shall cause the model or *models of the said statues of Mason and Marshall* to be cast in bronze in a manner in all respects equal to the other statues first as aforesaid contracted for. See Calendar Virginia State Papers., Vol. XI., pages 59–60.

In February, 1816, it was unanimously resolved by the General Assembly that the Governor be authorized to open correspondence with Hon. Bushrod Washington in reference to the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mt. Vernon to Richmond at the public expense; authorizing a public subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory, and *limiting individual subscriptions to a sum not exceeding twenty dollars!* The resolutions said further, that, as it was not desirable that the remains of the illustrious deceased be separated from those of his "amiable and excellent wife," the removal of her remains should also be requested, to be interred under the same monument. And they conclude thus grandiloquently:

"And be it further resolved, unanimously, that the Executive be requested to appoint five commissioners to design the plan and superintend the structure of the above monument, with authority also to prescribe the ceremonial for removing the precious relics of the deceased; and that the executive be further requested to make known by public proclamation the period at which the procession shall commence from

Mount Vernon, and to recommend the day appointed for the reinterment be set apart throughout the Commonwealth, as one of public thanksgiving, adoration and praise to the Supreme Author of all Good, for having graciously bestowed upon Virginia a Hero, 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

The request for the removal of the remains was not granted, but the purpose to erect the monument was not abandoned; though the limitation set upon too liberal contributions appears to have been a work of supererogation. Thirteen thousand and sixty-three dollars were realized from subscriptions. This sum was deposited in the State Treasury, where it remained until it "disappeared." The State, however, assumed responsibility for it, and in 1828 it was directed by resolution of the Legislature to be put at interest. On each recurring 22d of February, for some years after 1816, patriotic resolutions were passed by the people's representatives. In 1848 the fund, with accumulated interest, and the aid of a new general subscription which was small, amounted to $41,833, and February 22, 1849, during the administration of Governor John B. Floyd, an act was passed directing the erection of the monument and appropriating from the Treasury a sum sufficient to make, with the amount in hand, a fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid February 22, 1850, in the presence of a great throng of people, General Zachary Taylor, at that time President of the United States, ex-President Tyler, and many other eminent people attending and participating in the ceremonies.

The equestrian statue reached Richmond in November, 1857, and was drawn by the enthusiastic citizens from the ship-landing to the public square on the 24th of that month. It was unveiled and formally dedicated February 22, 1858, being the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of Washington's birth. No such outpouring of the people had ever been seen in Richmond as came to celebrate so notable an event. Henry A. Wise, Governor of the State, presided, and recited some striking lines to the memory of the dead Crawford, whose wife was among the invited guests. An address on behalf of the Masonic fraternity was delivered by Robert G. Scott; poems, prepared for the occasion, were recited by John R. Thompson and James Barron Hope, who were then the "rose and expectancy of the fair State" from a literary standpoint; and the oration of the day was pronounced by United States Senator R. M. T. Hunter, then at the zenith of his fame. It was certainly a proud day in the history of Virginia.

The statue of Mason was received in 1860, and, the war coming on soon after, the monument was not fully completed till some years after it was ended; by the addition of the effigies of Marshall, Nelson, and Lewis in 1867, and the allegorical figures in 1868.

Through the kindness of Colonel C. P. E. Burgwyn, an accomplished civil engineer of Richmond, whose measurements of the statue were by triangulation, we are enabled to give the exact dimensions of the monument and the main figures thereon: The total elevation of the monument from the ground to the top of Washington's chapeau is sixty feet, three inches. The height of the equestrian statue, from top of plinth to top of chapeau, twenty feet, three inches. Height of the effigies, Nelson, Jefferson, &c., eleven feet, nine inches. Length of horse from outside of extended fore-foot to tip of tail, twenty-two feet, seven inches. Diameter of outer masonry, eighty-six feet, ten inches. Width of bronze pedestal, six feet, nine inches. Distance from top of plinth to saddle girth, six feet, four inches.

The total cost of the monument was $260,000.

The Clay Statue.

The marble statue of Henry Clay, by Joel T. Hart (born in Kentucky, 1810, died in Florence, 1877), was erected by the "Ladies Clay Association," April 12, 1860—the anniversary of his birth. Hon. B. Johnson Barbour delivered a highly classical and eloquent address of dedication, the opening paragraphs of which were as follows:

"Genius and patriotism have always found their truest and purest human reward in the love and sympathy of Woman. History tells us that the women of Athens were accustomed to crown Pericles with garlands after a successful oration. We remember that the daughters of England raised a commemorative statue to Wellington, composed of the captured cannon of his splendid victories; and Southern matrons and Southern maidens * * * have rescued Mount Vernon from dilapidation and decay and made it the trysting spot of the nation.

"In beautiful accordance with these examples, the women of Virginia are about to witness the full realization of their efforts to honor a great and fearless patriot—eloquent as Pericles,

brave as Wellington, and next to Washington, the foremost man of all our country."

The climax can hardly be said to be the verdict of posterity, but few men inspired greater veneration from their contemporaries than did Henry Clay—the Richmond *Examiner*, of the date of this dedication, speaking of him, a political adversary all his lifetime, in these words: "Such was the truly democratic mould in which Henry Clay was cast, that he might be said to hold the patent of his nobility from God alone."

At one time the statue had to be removed to the Rotunda because of repeated mutilations by bad boys—to the extent even of breaking off one of its hands. This, however, through the earnest efforts of his lifelong admirer and friend, Dr. Uriel Terrell, while a member of the Legislature from Orange county, has been artistically restored, and during the administration of Governor Fitzhugh Lee it was replaced on its former site in the Square.

Cotemporaries of Mr. Clay pronounce it a life-like reproduction of its original.

The Jackson Statue.

This statue is sufficiently identified to the public by the inscription on the pedestal:

Presented by English Gentlemen
As a Tribute of Admiration for
The Soldier and Patriot

THOMAS J. JACKSON.

And gratefully accepted by Virginia
In the name of the Southern People.
Done A. D. 1875.
In the one hundreth year of the Commonwealth.

"Look! there is Jackson standing like a stonewall."

It is by Foley—born, Dublin, 1818, died 1874—who also designed the Seal of the Confederate States—and was erected October 26, 1875, during the administration of Governor Kemper. Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of this city, delivered a magnificant oration at the unveiling, and the survivors of the old "Stonewall Brigade" attended in a body, together with a great number of people eminent as civilians or soldiers in the days of the Southern Confederacy.

Old soldiers of his say the statue is by far the best reproduction of him extant, and much more like him than any of the numerous portraits or engravings.

The Old Bell House.

In 1790 the Directors of the Public Buildings were authorized to "purchase at the public expense a fit and sufficient bell for the use of the Capitol." This bell was hung in a small, wooden, unpainted building that stood immediately in front of the portico of the Capitol. When it was taken down nobody living knows.

Near the site of the tower now known as the Bell House stood a much more ancient building, concerning which the following enactment was passed in March, 1824: "That the Executive be, and they are hereby authorized to have the house, commonly called the Barracks, now standing on the southwest corner of the capitol square, sold at public auction, and to have a small two-storied house, with a cupola for a bell, not exceeding twenty feet square, erected, for the accommodation of the guard stationed for the protection of the Capitol, on or near the site of the said barracks."

The present structure, while not to be commended for its architecture, is always affectionately called the "*Old Bell House*" by the "old Richmond boys," and it is consecrated in their memories of the trying times from 1861 to 1865 as is no other object connected with the Confederacy. The bell was then, indeed, an Alarum Bell—a very Tocsin of war! Whenever its well-known peal rang out—three quick taps and an interval—whether by day or night, the rallying hosts of soldiers and citizens, old men and boys, rushed with a common impulse to the rendezvous appointed, with the resolution of stout hearts for the defence of the city.

"The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
* * * * * * *
And near the beat of the alarming drum,
Roused up the soldiers ere the morning star;
While thronged the citizens, with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips, 'The foe! They come! They come!'"

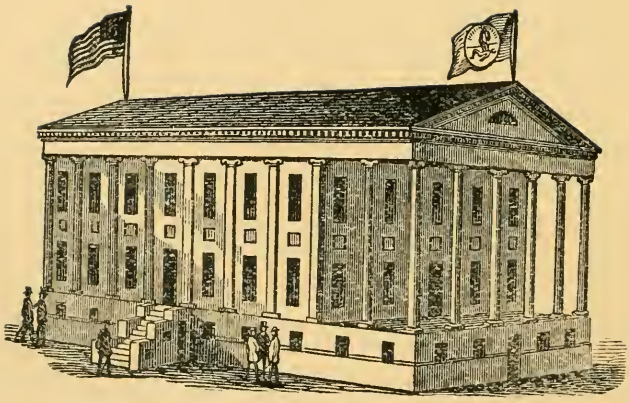
So writes the poet, of Brussels and her people, in his description of Waterloo. Unlike Brussels, there was no "dumb terror," nor any "whispering with white lips" in Richmond till "Hope for a season bade the world farewell," when the city was evacuated and the conflagration began.

On the day still remembered as "Pawnee Sunday," when tidings came that the Federal gunboat "Pawnee" had passed the obstructions in

the river and was fast approaching the city, the old bell clattered its "alarum" as never before, during the hours of divine service. Instantly the congregations rushed from the churches, becoming the "church militant" indeed; and every weapon of defence in Richmond was soon in eager and valiant hands. The "rally" was to the Old Bell House, every "coign of vantage" was occupied, and had the "Pawnee" appeared and its crew ventured ashore, they would have realized the meaning of our much quoted war-time lines, the "welcome of bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Tradition says that the old bell also rang an alarum at the time of the "Nat Turner" insurrection.

The modern school of iconoclasts would destroy this old tower for "reasons purely æsthetical." As long as time will let it stand, it ought to be held sacred by the people of the South. Rather restore it by replacing the finial over the belfry; and have some English ivy or Virginia creeper twine about the old walls as an emblem of how green it should ever remain in the memory of Virginians. "Touch not Saguntum!"



1 6 Mr '30

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 434 055 3